

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
JUN 8 1881
BOSTON.

THE NEW
White Grape



“**NIAGARA**”

THE

"Niagara" Grape.

IN obedience to the demand of the times, the veteran Grape growers, HOAG & CLARK, in 1867, set about the systematic crossing of different varieties to produce a White Grape having all the hardiness and other good qualities of the best black. Among others they used the Concord as female and the Cassady as male forms, and from this union came the new White Grape

"N I A G A R A."

It first fruited in 1872, and the original vine has since regularly borne large crops of fine fruit. The vine is a remarkably strong grower, very hardy and has never shown the least symptom of disease.

The leaves are variable in form, some resembling Hartford Prolific, others Concord, but all are thick and leathery, of a dark glossy green, looking as though freshly varnished each morning. They also have the peculiarity of remaining green and fresh even to the base of the canes, until killed by frost, although the wood may have been long since ripened.

Bunches very large and uniform, moderately shouldered and very compact. Many weigh from eight to fourteen ounces and even more.

Berries large, or larger than Concord, mostly round and a light greenish white, many semi-transparent, and slightly ambered in the sun. They never crack or drop from clusters. Skin thin but tough; they would ship to California or England in fine order.

Quality good, as good as Rebecca, and has a flavor and aroma entirely its own and much liked by most people. Very little pulp, parting freely

from the seeds; melting and sweet to the center, it can be freely eaten by that class of people who do not swallow the seeds, as it never makes the tongue sore.

Ripens full as early as the Hartford, but hangs firmly on the vines until frost, growing better each day, and without shriveling or withering in the least. This is probably owing to its retaining its leaves so fresh and green even on the ripened wood.

It is enormously productive and a regular bearer. A one year old vine set in the Spring of 1878, produced 25 fine clusters in the summer of 1879, and has now in 1880, FIFTY-SEVEN clusters. Four year old vines have grown over one hundred clusters.

We have a vineyard, set in the Spring of 1878, one year old plants, that, with no extra care, have now in 1880, an average of over ten pounds of fruit per vine.

The "NIAGARA" is decidedly the most beautiful and showy of all the PURELY NATIVE White Grapes—much resembling California or Hot House grapes. It is at the same time more hardy, as free from disease and more productive than the Concord, and in eating, shipping and keeping qualities it is far superior. It is surely in White grapes what the Concord is among the Black,

THE GRAPE FOR THE MILLION.

A limited stock of vines will probably be offered in the Spring of 1882, and we are now ready to receive applications for agencies. A few responsible parties, in favorable grape localities and on good soil, will be supplied with vines for vineyard setting in the Spring of 1881, on very favorable terms.

PAYMENT CONTINGENT UPON FUTURE CROPS OF FRUIT.



CAUTION.

AS certain unprincipled parties are offering vines claiming them to be "Niagara" grapes, we wish to caution the public, that no vines have passed out of our hands, or will previous to the Spring of 1882, and then EVERY VINE *will be* UNDER SEAL in such a way, that if the people will be careful to see that the *Seal has not been meddled with*, we will

GUARANTEE EVERY VINE

Bearing our Seal shall Produce

"NIAGARA" GRAPES.

We shall deem it a *special favor* if you will inform us of any one offering "Niagara" Vines for delivery previous to the Spring of 1882, as we wish to try and protect the public *against imposition and fraud* in the sale of "NIAGARA" Vines.

All things considered, we believe this what the people have long looked for—**the Best Grape of this Century.**

THE NIAGARA GRAPE CO.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., September 3d, 1880.